CHAPTER VI
RECAPITULATION

Drama is the reproduction of a certain situation where Dramatists imagination plays a vital role. Only due to the greater skill and high thoughts of Poet or dramatist, it achieves the highest goal within the surroundings of the readers and spectators. Rightly we can say, drama is an art of presenting a story in the form of a dialogue consisting of the fable, manners, diction, sentiments, decoration and music. Thus drama is a literary piece written for representation on the Stage. By the way people meet to listen the dialogue and to see the action, which are presented by the character of the drama. In other side, Drama is just a reflection of the society were the exact picture of the people’s nature is reflected.

It is clear that in Ancient Age, States were governed by a higher authority. Especially the Kings were possess this particular post. So in this Research product an attempt has been made to highlight the status of King, State administration and King’s role and responsibility towards public as revealed in drama of the great Poet Kalidasa.

Here we shall make convenient for our better understanding, by giving a brief sketch about the thesis according to the chapters one by one.

In introductory Chapter, it has been presented the importance and value of the thesis by giving the idea about the previous works, which has been already done by some eminent scholars, especially on this area of research. As a matter of fact, their unfulfillment attempts, helps us to make
complete this research. Then the scope of the research and methodology adopted in this research is also mentioned. Other than this, a brief introduction on poet Kalidasa, his native, date, style and art and his works has been given.

The second chapter deals with the primary introduction of the King on view of 
Arthasastra and Manusmrti. The derivation of the word Raja (King), its origin, quality, his relation to other varnas, role and responsibility power, and his daily time table are clearly described. This chapter gives an exact hints about the life style of the King through the guideline of 
Arthasastra and Manusmrti. To be noble, nobility should be needed. Like this, to make a State ideal, the higher authority of the State (King) should be a noble one, because what he will do the people will imitate him. He can show the right path to his subjects in a proper manner by the help of Dharma 
Danda.

Third chapter is a modification of the second chapter. In this chapter, it has been described about the King, Administrative procedure; Dandaniti adopted in King’s administration in a systematic way. The six expedients like Sandhi, Vigraha, Asana, Yana, Samsraya, and Dvaidhibhava are also elaborately described. These six-fold aspects are the root cause of the State, by which King regulates the State administration smoothly.

Fourth chapter is the core of thesis, which is describing the Kingship of Kalidasian drama. Each drama of Kalidasa has been discussed separately. Therefore the whole chapter is divided into three parts. A deep research has been made in this chapter through the character of the King Agnimitra, King Pururavas and King Dusyanta. Simultaneously other aspects like Judicial
system, diplomacy, war condition, tax and revenue system, Trade and Commerce, Law and Order of the State, employment of Spy, role of the Minister and the royal attendant in Kings administration are also narrated. So the whole chapter gives an exact idea about the political condition of the then society where the King Agnimitra, King Pururavas and King Dusyanta are resides. The division of the State Vidarbha into two cousin brother, Madhavasena and Yajnasena, by the King Agnimitra as depicted in Malavikagnimitram, royal duties are performed by the King Pururavas by handing over the royal power in hand of the Minister in Vikramorvastiyam and proper judgement towards Dhanamitra - a merchant in Abijnanasakuntalam, are quite remarkable on the light of royal administration.

Further more, there are some other aspects placed in the fifth chapter. This chapter shows the socio-political condition of the Ancient Society as reflected in Kalidasiyan dramas. The Kingship, duties of the King, concept of sovereignty on view of Kalidasa, Royal practices, Crime and Punishment, division of the Kingdom by adopting royal techniques, position of women, marriage system are also clearly described in a beautiful manner.

Finally, it is to be said that, the great Poet Kalidasa is a prince among all other poets and he is also an embodiment of all noble spiritual ideas in the culture of India. In this research work an attempt has been made to stress the royal quality of our Ancient Kings, enlightened by Kalidasa, which at present will be followed by us, definitely will help us to start march towards a golden future. By the way we can achieve the noble path, that is perfect.